## THE DAILY JOURNAL SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1895. Washing on Office --- 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Teiephone Calls.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. inbscribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a NE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page oper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in his paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-ompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard d NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Astor

O. News Co., 91 Adams street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 Fourth ave.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and I

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Hilb street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Good times or hard times, no protection measure ever passed has failed to produce sufficient revenue to meet government expenditures.

The "comfortable surplus" of which the treasury officials speak with so much assurance was a deficit of \$2,000,000 during the first nine days of December.

That which is making life a burden to Congressmen at present is that there so many high-priced applicants for office and so many low-salaried places.

Controller Johnson will please taxpayers by declaring that no larger levy is needed for the city, but the taxeaters. who have visions of larger expenditures. will be angry.

The presence of Henry Villard among the civil-service reformers is calculated to provoke cynical comment on the part of those who have been victimized by his railroad schemes

Having abused his own country in England, the only way for Mr. Bayard to even matters up is to come home and abuse England in this country. But that he will never do.

The retail price of whisky in Chicago has been reduced to 5 cents a drink, or secure the Democratic national convention against all other bidders.

It is proposed to increase the license fee for saloons in Kentucky in order to pay off the State debt. If such a measure shall increase the price of a drink of "sour mash" there will be trouble.

The New York Herald says that Mr Cleveland has recommended a popular loan. If that loan is intended to be used in retiring all the greenbacks within a brief period it will not be popu-

If the majority in the House show as intelligence, alertness, industry zeal and energy in looking after the public interests as they have in dividing the House patronage they will make

It was not that the late Judge Thurquestions that he won public respect, for such was not the case, but it was because of his high integrity in the discharge of public duties.

Senator Peffer's effort to abolish congressional funeral junketing excursions ought to be successful, but it will fail as would an effort to cut off mileage, gressional abuse. Congress never re-

When Mr. Mawdsley, an English delerate to the American Federation of Labor meeting, said he felt pretty sure that if he were a capitalist he would be as wicked as the other capitalists, he showed he had a good deal of common sense and honesty.

Several Chicago papers have figured who go to the convention will be compelled to sleep out doors.

When Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, permitted himself to be interviewed and in that interview criticised the adminis tration, he was sent home; why should not Embassador Bayard be recalled for slandering a large part of the American people before a British audience?

A Washington special to the Louisville Courier-Journal says the President's at tention will be called to the Flemingsburg postoffice case as soon as he re turns from his ducking expedition. So the British-Venezuelan controversy and the Cuban question must still give way.

The report that the President had returned from duck hunting was premathat the American people are anxious to know the contents of the Salisbury letter, which will not be made public until | historically true as well as neatly put.

The Republicans in Washington must do something besides attacking the Pres-Barretts must be held in check. No party ever won confidence by simply assailing their opponents. To retain an advantage they must do something

worthy of it. It is said a bill will be introduced prothat is, those at small offices, shall be elected by the people. Such a law would probably result in more frequent changes of postmasters than occur now, whereas public interests would be served by less frequent changes.

wheat dropped because of foreign ad-

or anything of that sort, but the fact that rather more wheat was seeking the European markets than is needed by consumers.

GOV. MATTHEWS'S FOOL FRIENDS.

Every prominent public man has among his followers and supporters some who possess zeal without knowledge, and who, through ignorance or recklessness, are apt to do him more harm than good. They belong to the class of people who "didn't know it was loaded." In common parlance, they are styled "fool friends."

As Governor Matthews has reached the dignity of being a presidential candidate, or aspirant, it would be strange if he did not have fool friends. In fact, they are a necessary adjunct of any presidential boom, a sort of badge of genuineness and guaranty of good faith. All the same they require watching. Just now the Governor's fool friends are pointing the silver gun at him without knowing it is loaded. Of course, they do not mean to hurt him, and they will not believe it possible for him to receive any injury from an unloaded weapon until it shall go off and kill him. Then they will be very sorry, and wonder how they could ever have been so foolish.

The conference of Wednesday showed beyond any doubt that the free silver Democrats of Indiana intend to press the issue and insist on a free silver plank in the next State platform. In the rough-and-tumble discussion of the question which was accidentally precipitated in the conference they showed a numerical majority and decided aggressiveness. They talked like men who had knives in their boots and would use them if necessary. Unless something is done to head them off they will capture the next State convention and adopt a free silver platform.

All these free silver Democrats are in favor of Governor Matthews for President, as they ought to be. As a Democrat in good standing and the only possible Democratic candidate in Indiana, he should, of course, have the united support of his party in this State. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of these free silver Democrats in their friendship for Governor Matthews, but there is much reason to doubt their wisdom. They forget that Indiana alone cannot nominate a candidate for President, and that the Democracy of the Eastern States will have nothing to do with a free silver candidate. They could not do Governor Matthews a greater disservice than to have it go out that the Indiana Democracy are for free silver. The adoption of a free silver plank in the State platform would kill him; not merely embarrass or injure him, but kill him. Politically speaking, the Governor's fool friends might as well present him with a loving cup of Rough on Rats as identify the Democracy of his State with free silver. They should learn wisdom from the Governor himself. He discovered some time ago that the free silver gun was loaded, and he promptly laid it down. His fool friends should do the same if they wish to avoid a fatal accident.

## A CIVIL PENSION LIST.

In his report the Commissioner of Pensions recommends that clerks in that bureau who have become unable to render any service through age should be pensioned. In an address before the National Civil Service Association, Mr. Foulke recommended that a fund be raised for the maintenance of superannuated clerks and other employes by an assessment upon their salaries while they are able to do duty. If anything is to be done in the way of providing for clerks in the departments and preventing their retention on the pay rolls when they are unable to render any service, Mr. Foulke's suggestion is the best that can be made. But why make these clerks special beneficiaries? They receive as much compensation, as a rule as do men and women performing a service requiring as much intelligence as one must possess to get a clerkship For the work they actually perform they receive higher compensation than clerks in private employment, yet there has not as yet in this country been any proposition made to care for persons in private employment after they are unable to labor. Why discriminate? And this leads to an inquiry as to the necessity of retaining men and women government clerkships until they come old. Unless they become so expert as to be more useful than ordinary clerks, would it not be better to limit their years of service to eight or twelve? In that time, if they are pru dent, they could find employment which would be better for them than a life i the routine work of a department. A exception should be made in favor o railway postal clerks, who cannot be said to be clerks in the ordinary sense of the word, but officials whose duties require efficiency and alertness. The higher skill and the risk which their work involves should lead Congress to either increase their compensation or provide a fund for their support when they are disabled. It requires three times as much capacity, if the phrase is allowable, to make a competent postal clerk as to discharge the routine duties required of a \$1,200 department clerk; yet, all things considered, the compensation of the clerk is higher than that of the postal railway official.

## HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in his criticism of Mr. Cleveland's money borrowing, debt-making policy, said: "The present administration seems to have begun where the Buchanan administration left off." The statement is

During the administration of Buchanan, the last Democratic President before Cleveland, the public debt in creased from \$31,972,000 in 1856 to \$64. 842,000 in 1860, and this in time of peace. During the last year of the administration money was borrowed at a ruinous rate of interest to meet the necessary expenses of the government. On the 14th of December, 1859, Congress passed a law authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 in treasury notes, payable in one year at the lowest rates offered. The Secre tary of the Treasury offered \$5,000,000 of the notes, bids to be opened Dec. 28, and when the time came only \$500,000 had been offered as low as 12 per cent. There were some offers at 24 per cent. and some as high as 36 per cent. The It will be noticed that the price of Secretary rejected all over 12 per cent. As the government needed money at vices regarding the supply. It was not once, it borrowed \$1,500,000 of the banks by casting lots in some form or other."

in one year, and they were taken at an | craps than Krupps, average rate of 10% per cent. This shows the condition of the national finances in the last year of Buchanan's administration. Thanks to the Republican party, the public credit is a great deal better now, but owing to Democratic legislation the revenues of the government are not equal to its expenditures, and the deficit has to be made up

fairly said that "the present administration seems to have begun where the Buchanan administration left off." There was a sort of historic propriety in this statement coming from Mr. Grow. He was a member of Congress from 1851 to 1863, and personally cognizant of the | mere glimpses into current literature. disgraceful events during Buchanan's administration. Now, after more than thirty years, he is in Congress again and able to testify from personal knowledge that this administration seems to have begun where that of Buchanan left off. Mr. Grow is a very wide-awake man, but if he had been asleep thirty odd years and had wakened up in the Treas-

istration of James Buchanan. DEADLOCK OF THE STATE BOARD

ury Department he would be justified

in thinking that it was still the admin-

OF HEALTH. If the State Board of Health is of any practical use to the people of Indiana it should be efficiently organized. When the first attempt was made last spring to elect a secretary qualified for the position, it is said that Dr. Hurty would have been elected had not the Governor called in the two Democratic members of the board and insisted that they should vote for a Democrat. This statement was made at the time, and it has never been denied. As a result the matter has dragged along from March, and now there is no adequate organizabe unfitted for the position. That the other four members of the board, two Republicans and two Democrats, do not vote for him indicates that they believe he is not the man for the position. the usefulness of this board, if it has any, is destroyed by continuing as its executive officer a man for whom no be expected to do as well as he might under men who have expressed a lack of confidence in him. The deadlock arises over the question whether the secretary shall be a Republican or Democrat, not over the vastly more important question of the man best qualifled for the position. Now, if this board is of any consequence whatever, its usefulness is being destroyed by this childish contention as to whether the secretary shall be a Republican or a Demo-He holds an office which canno affect a public question upon which parties divide. Consequently, if he is a skillful and energetic man it matters not whether he is a Republican or Democrat. An inefficient Republican could be no more effective in efforts to check smallpox or other epidemics than an inefficient Democrat

It may be that the State Board of Health is not needed. The course pursued by its members is certainly calalleged action of the Governor in advising Democratic members of the board to refuse to vote for any man for secretary, even so able a man as Dr. Hurty Indicates that he cannot believe that its mission is an important one. If he does, if such a board is necessary in his judgment to look after the sanitary conditions of the State, and he prevents its organization until a member of his staff can be elected secretary, he shows how immeasurably more important he re gards the appointment of a Democrat for a nonpartisan position than the efficient management of a board which deals with the public health.

If this board cannot be organized at a very early day with an efficient secretary, the Legislature should abolish it when it meets or so change the law creating it that its executive officer shall not continue to be a bone of contention between spoils mongers.

The bill of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, does not establish the rank of lieutenant-general on the active list or add another officer to the list, but simply provides that the senior major general. while commanding the army, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a lieutenant general. After the honor bestowed upon General Schofield it should not be denied to such officers as Miles

It would be much better for the Republicans in the Senate to let the finance committee stand instead of reorganizing it so that the free coinage Senators shall control it; but the Democratic papers have no chance to make objection so long as all of their members on that

The County Commissioners have done the proper thing in the manner of their advertising for bids for county printing in that they have reserved the right to reject any and all bids, in whole or in part. This will tend to prevent bidders from following the too prevalent custom of making low prices on the class of goods of which but little is bought, and making up the loss and a large profit by putting high prices on such items as are used in large quantities. The such a rule. The State officers recently effected a large saving to the State by foilowing this plan, but under the rule adopted by the commissioners they will be able to do relatively as well with much less labor in carrying out the figures.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Information Wanted.

"Say, paw.

"Paw." "Oh, paw!" "What the-what do you want?" "If a reindeer got froze, would he be

Kind. The Father-Yes, Mrs. Brown, Willie still believes in Santa Claus. I wouldn't undeceive him for the world. Willie-Yes, fellers, the old man t'inks

still believe the Santa Claus fake.

wouldn't tell him different fer de world. No Socialist. "Could I get you to peruse these pamphlets that I am distributing to aid the cause of Christian socialism?" asked the long-

"No much, Mary Ann," said the fat gentleman, "It was at a church social that I first met my wife."

The Cheerful Idiot.

"It looks to me," said the large-minded poarder, "that the best way for the powers

\$5,000,000 more of treasury notes, payable | Idiot, "that it would be better to shoot

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

Among the features of Donahoe's Magazine for December are illustrated papers on the holy childhood in art, the mound-builders of America, dramatics in Catholic coileges and papal Avignon. Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours for Boys

and Girls is a well illustrated and typographically attractive monthly containing good variety of stories and other juvenile by borrowing money. Thus it may be literature. The current issue will commend itself to boys particularly, because it tells them "how to win at football."

The Christmas number of the Book Buyer (Scribner's) gives enticing glimpses into all the new books of the season, being at once guide to those undecided what to buy and a source of entertainment to the busy people who must content themselves with

The third quarterly issue of the Cyclopedic Review of Current History (Buffalo) covers the events of the year from July to Sept. 30, and is a most convenient book of reference. It comes in pamphlet form, and its matter is so carefully edited and condensed that it is contained in 250

The Monthly Illustrator is filled with reartists, with especial attention given to cictures relating to the Christmas season. it has a varied table of contents, the literary features since the union of the magazine with Home and Country having taken a wider scope.

The Strand Magazine is one of the cheaper English periodicals, each number being complete in itself and selling at 10 cents a copy. It is well printed and illustrated, and strictly English in all its characteristics. Like American magazines, however, affected by the Napoleon craze, and in the current issue offers facsimiles of his

The Christmas number of the Pall Mall Magazine numbers among its contributors Arthur Symons, Lord Ernst Hamilton, Grant Allen, Christian Burke, Sara Jeannette Duncan, the Duchess of Cleveland and I. Zangwill. The pictorial features of this magazine are far superior to those of any other English periodical outside of

the art publications. A variety of subjects which thinking people talk about are discussed in the December Eclectic. Among them may be tion. The present secretary is said to mentioned "The New Spirit in History," Ethical Solution of One Social Prob-"Pasteur and His Work," the last named being the contribution of a biologist. From ineteenth Century is taken "A Medi-

The Philistine discourses at some length on "The Charity that Paul Forgot." has given us," it says, "the charity that suffers and is kind, that forgets self, that is superior even to martyrdom and the giving of all to the poor; and that is chief of all virtues, the very spirit of goodness. But Paul of Damascus lived eighteen hunyears ago. He knew all the kinds of charity that were in vogue in the first century. He did not know, or he forgot, organized charity.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale says in Book News: "I would trust a boy in any gentleman's library to choose for himself; observing that it must be a gentleman's library, and not a blackguard's. If I were buying books for presents for him I would in all cases buy books of action, of adventure, of natural science or of the open but excepting that I do not think they care about sentiment in any of its forms. they were introspective, as, thank God, they are not, I would never tempt them into the dangerous line of looking in rather than

The Arena for December offers the first installment of a series of recollections of America's "seven great poets." The contributions come from Minot J. Savage, John W. Chadwick, F. B. Sanborn, Edward Everett Hale, Mary B. Claffin and Henrietta S. Nahmer. They contribute recollections of Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier and Bryant-Chadwick and Savage both writing on Emerson. The identity of Numbers 6 and 7 of the list of poets remains hidden. Among other contributions is one by Henry Gaullieur on the wonders of hypnotism as recently demonstrated by leading French scientists.

The Commercial Travelers' Home Magatine is a very well edited publication. Its to original contributions, selections, especially of verse, being included in the literary menu offered. One contribution of particular interest in the current issue study of wood and process engraving. The "Pingree potato patch" plan is de-scribed in detail and its possibilities of extension set forth. The periodical professes "devoted to literature, trade, finance, manufacturing and transportation," and supports its claim admirably. It is pubished at Binghamton, N. Y.

Grover's Supreme Idea. Salisbury's letter may go to grass, Monroe may go to shucks; Doctrines come and doctrines pass,

Waller may in prison rot, And curse ten thousand lucks; But I must not-nay-I will not Cut short my hunt for ducks.

While I go hunting ducks.

Venezuela may be annexed To England's charlot trucks; But I must not be cloyed and vexed While hunting Tar Heel ducks. Let Congress plan, and work, and talk

Like loyal laddie bucks: My message shows them how to walk-Till I'm through hunting ducks. -New York Evening Sun.

FINANCIAL CONCERN. The President Criticised by Bankers for His Inaction.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. Since Saturday many expressions of surand anxiety have been heard from bankers and financiers because of the delay in sending to Congress the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The surprise is occasioned because it has been presumed that Mr. Carlisle would in letail report upon those subjects which the President treated in a general way in his message. The anxiety is due to the fear that Mr. Carlisle may have held back his report so long that he might elaborate certain recommendations not suggested by the President's message. "I am very anxious about Mr. Carlisle's

" said an ex-Controller of the Cur-this morning. "If I could be sure he would go no further than the President did, then I should have no apensions." and this comment suggests what many other bankers have been saywonder has been whether Mr. Car-would suggest, as he has before, that

the law requiring national banks to keep mending the cancellation of the legal tenders, said nothing about the embarrassment such action would cause the banks, unless some other provision was made for the reserve. That Mr. Cleveland did not mention this has caused the impression to become general that he agrees with Mr. Carlisle and would favor the abolishment of the reserve feature of the national

Aside from the fact that if the greenbacks were to be retired without repealing the bank reserve law co tions would arise, bankers speak of another and greater objection. has spoken has failed to express opinion that to abolish the reserve would be a very dangerous step. Mr. Hepburn says that it should not be for an instant thought of, unless the banking laws are so changed as to permit the national banks to establish branches, as is done in Scot-

Another thing is being more and more talked of here, and that is the inacuracy, not to say disingenuousness, of that part of the President's message which intimates that the sale of bonds was not made necessary in order to get funds to meet the treasury obligations. Every clearing house banker in this city remembers that in the first twelve months of Mr. Cleveland's administration \$75,000,000 in gold was paid into the New York clearing house by the subtreasury here because the government had nothing but gold with which to meet these obligations upon it.

Chicago's Disappointment.

With one accord the Chicago crowd holds S. W. Allerton responsible for the lake city's falldown, but insiders do not believe Chicago would have secured the prize in event. The game was set up against from the start. Still, a scapegoat is necessary, and Mr. Allerton has won that unhappy distinction. If he had joined the others of the delegation in pledging the red-thousand-dollar fund they think

He defended himself on the ground that if he signed the pledge he would be putting himself in the attitude of an indorser on \$100,000 of unscrutinized papers, which was, to his shrewd and careful mind, a most unbusiness-like proceeding. It was a risk he did not feel like assuming. This view was not wholly complimentary to the other gentlemen of the delegation, but Mr. Allerton was a free agent and of legal age When he quit the delegation had nothin to do but throw up its hands and stand pat on a guarantee of some \$60,000, which the richest man among them had stamped "undoubtful."

WHAT MR. BAYARD SAID.

The Text of His Remarks Shows that He Was Not Misrepresented.

Embassador Bayard is said to have expressed the opinion that those who were criticising his recent speech had read only a synopsis, and not the speech itself. The full text of the speech, which was received yesterday by Hon. W. H. English, of this city, by mail, and printed in the News, shows that his denunciation of protection and its corrupting and demoralizing influtempered than the telegraphic synopsis productions of the work of well-known | made it. A portion of his remarks is ap-

Justice enthroned on law is the only pro-tection of the humble and defenseless. How shall justice be enthroned but by a united opinion demanding it? And the mand must originate in the articulate individual conscience, which must be listened to and respected, or we shall be ground down by the despotism of numbers, or military autocracy, or aggregated wealth, ennot to establish justice and insure domestic tranquillity, but to secure unjust privileges and unequal advantage. In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth into a desperate state, and David felt that of that form of State socialism styled "protection," which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of national representation, blunt public con-science, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarize it with reliance upon state aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics, and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single

Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded family in obtaining control of the sovereign power disposed taxation, never hesitating at any alliance, or the resort to that promised to assist its perverting public taxation from its only true justification and function, of creating revenue for the support of the govern-ment of the whole people into an engine for the selfish and private profit of allied beneficiaries and Under its dictation individua nterprise and independence have opressed, and the energy of discovery and invention debilitated and discouraged. It has unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tends to commercial isola tion, dangerously depletes the treasury, an saps the popular conscience by schemes corrupting favor and largesse to specia classes, whose support is thereby attracted Thus it has done so much to throw legislation into the political market where job-bers and chafferers take the place of statesmen. The words of Lowell's warning well

'Rough are the steps, slow-hewn in flint-States climb to power by; slippery those own which they stumble to eternal moci No chafferer's hand shall long the scept Who, given a fate to shape, would sell the

\* \* It is incorrect to speak of "protection" as a national policy, for that it can never be, because it can never be other than the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest, and this overthrows the great principle of equality before the law, and that resultant sense of justice equity in the administration of sovereign powers which is the true cause of domestic tranquillity and human ment. The value of "protective" taxation to its beneficiaries consits in its inequality, for without discrimination in favor of som one there is no advantage to anyone, and if the tax is equally laid on all, all will be kept upon the relative level from which they started; and this simply means a high scale of living to all, high cost of produc-tion of everything and consequent inability to compete anywhere outside the orbit of such restrictive laws.

ergies and the impairment of manly self liance are necessarily involved, and the and a reliance upon them to take the place of individual exertion fosters the growth of state socialism, and personal liberty ceas-es to be the great end of government. How can we fall to perceive that it fatal to hopes of advancement-or even retention of what has been gained by civilization-when individual freedom and idiosyn crasies of personal character are impeded or cramped in their free expansion by the stupid interference of inflexible labor laws, which may be reasonably applicable to one description of human exertion and yet whoily unadapted for others; beneficial to one man, hurtful to another; a benefit to one class, a curse to another; repressing activity, discouraging energy and enterprise, an tending only to establish a standard of dull eless mediocrity? I can imagine no more unhappy fate than for a man to be chained to an occupation below the natural level of his capacities-cruelly cramped his aspirations and forbidden to rise to his full intellectual and moral stature. And vain and irreverent are all such attempts to establish a dead level in human faculties of body or mind—a bed of Procrustes on which the bodies and minds of men are to be stretched or maimed, but never to

rest in peace. Josiah Quincy's Election. Boston Transcript (Ind.) This is a Democratic party sweep at an have intruded. It has been won by a party which makes no pretension of nonpartisan-ship in local affairs, but believes in dividing all the offices among the active workers. We shall see in due time with what success Mr. Quincy meets the pressure which he is certain to encounter. ever, can be said with considerable con dence, and without awaiting the results of Mr. Quincy's struggles with the spoilsmen of his own party, that the result of placing of his own party, that the result of placing this year's municipal election on the party lines of national politics has set back the cause of nonpartisanship in Boston local affairs many years. If this election is any test, it will only be necessary to raise the party warwhoop hereafter to overwhelm all attempts at electing municipal officers on any other than political grounds. It cannot be regarded in any other light than a not be regarded in any other light than a retrograde step towards unalloyed partisanship in municipal concerns.

Whitelaw Reid's Wherenbouts.

Whitelaw Reid, owner and editor of New York Tribune, is spending the will quietly with his family at Phoenix, A. here he had rented a house and found the climate unexpectedly agreeable. In a letter to the Times, speaking of the Arizona region, he says: "Eastern folks will have to form new ideas of Arizona. It is not merely a land of tarantulas, Apaches and cactus. I am keeping house here with great comfort, in a well-built brick residence, with hot and cold water, electric light and telephone, and the climate is really better than that of Cairo." The friends of Mr. Reid will be gratified to learn that his health has greatly improved

since his visit to the South. Cameron's Retirement.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The letter of Senator Cameron to State Senator McCarrell, declaring that under no Once before Senator Cameron caused it to be announced that he was not a candidate. This was in 1894, when the independent movement was at its height. He went to Europe, and returned not only to be a can-didate, but to be elected. But there is no nidden motive in this letter. It is straightforward and to the point. He not and will not be a candidate, he say and he makes his position known, so that his friends who have offered him their sup-port may have exact information.

Cleveland and Ducks. Kansas City Journal.

Mr. Cleveland has the wrong conception sidency. He is not a monarch novements the people must not sume to inquire. He is, or should be, a servant of the people, an employe, paid a stipulated sum to perform stipulated duties— sum which in his case is vastly in excess of the equivalent he has rendered. In choosing ducks before duty at a time when the importance of duty is emphasized by a pressing emergency and the pendency of vital interests, Mr. Cleveland shows a woeful lack of both discretion and patriotism.

A Microscopical Wonder. A dispatch from Columbus says that "the Ohio Democracy may be split." Well, well The wonders of microscopy never cease to surprise and startle us.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK

ELUCIDATION AND REVIEW OF IN-TERNATIONAL LESSON, DEC. 15.

David and Jonathan, as Related in First Samuel xx, Verses 32-42-The Power of the Divine Grace.

By REV. JAMES E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of R

(These lessons constitute the Sunday-school extension department of the above named society. All who study them are requested to send their names, postoffice address and denomination, mentioning this paper, to the author at Washington, D. C., for enrollment.)

CONTEXT.-Last lesson closed with David standing on the dead body of Goliath. whose head he held in one hand, whose sword he grasped with the other hand. ence on American politics and public men Pleased with this exhibition of bravery, was much more sweeping, severe and ill- Saul took him into his service. David's manner and spirit won the heart of Jonathan, Saul's son, and the affection was returned and a covenant made. (Ch. xviii, 3.) Jonathan gave his garments, sword, bow and girdle to his new-made friend, who went out afterward at the King's direction and gained victories. On returning, he was greeted with shouts by the women. These demonstrations awakened the jealousy of Saul who, on several occasions, attempted David's life. Even the King's daughter was given in marriage, after a snare had been there was but a step between him and death. (Ch. xx, 3.) He opened his heart to Jonathan, who remained steadfast, notwithstanding his father's enmity, and they devised a plan by which to test the real Detroit Special. purpose of the King and to determine what course to pursue.

MEDIATOR.-It was agreed that on certain feast occasion David should return to his father's house with Jonathan's approval. As it was customary for the King's lakes. Admiral Belknap says, in part: "I family to assemble at such times, Saul's the shipbuilders at our ports on the great the absence. It occurred as was anticipated. Jonathan answered his father's questions Saul's anger was instantly kindled against his son, although previously they had been on terms of great intimacy and affection, which fact had given ground for hope of (Ch. xx, 2.) He emsuccessful intercession. onathan of duplicity, deciared that friendship for David would result in ruin and keep him from the throae. It is evident that he had knowledge of the fact that the son of Jesse had open anointed by Samuel. He then demanded that David be brought and put to death, "Wherefore should he be slain?" interposed Jonathan (Prov. xxiv, 11, 12), like a true mediator "What hath he done?" By asking for the nature of David's offense (John vii, 51), h made an appeal to the sense of justice which is, to some extent, in every heart hoping to turn aside the wrath of King, as he had previously done.

PASSION.—The questions had just the opposite effect. (Prov. xxii, 24.) Saul perceived that his son had confidence in David, PASSION.-The questions had that he desired to shield him, and would even prevent his father's designs. evil spirit that had controlled him since rejection now wrought mightily, and swept across his soul with treme force. (Luke ix, 39.) A storm of ungov ernable passion raged. Seizing a javelin the King cast it with murderous force to smite Jonathan. The atrocity of such an attempt seems to some persons totally incredible, and yet it bears no proport to his subsequent impious and most bar barous murder of the priests, their wives and children (Ch. xxli, 11-19), because the latter was deliberate, while the former was the result of sudden and furious rage. Rising quickly from the table, Jonathan escaped, his heart beating with indignation and grief. (Mark iii, 5.) He not only say what was in store for his friend, but als the deplorable state into which his father had fallen, a kind of desperate madness, endangering the lives of his househol destined to end in his destruction, (Ch. SIGNAL.-Jonathan did not fail to ke

his pledge with David. At the appointme next morning, having absented self from his father meanwhile, he went out to the field, accompanied by a lad. Shooting an arrow, he sent the lad to bring it, crying, "Is it not beyond thee? Make speed, haste, stay not." This was the agreed signal by which David, who had concealed himself in the field, might know of Saul's evil purpose and secure himself by retirement. The people of the East, as best suited their ardent nature, were accustomed to express many things by tions, sometimes by actions accompanied by words. (Job ii, 12.) This procedure, however, was not wholly because of such cus-tom. When Jonathan and David made this arrangement, three days before (Ch. xx 20, 21), they did not know that they could meet alone in the field, and they de method of communication which might be understood by them, but be unintelligible to any others who might be within hear ing distance. When two hearts are joined in friendship, they frequently have secrets and seek modes of confidential intercourse. GREETING.—It so occurred that no one was in the field. Delivering his bow and arrows to the lad (who understood not the significance of what had transpired), and missing him, Jonathan advanced, David came out of his hiding place. The greeting was prolonged and cordial David's conduct united all the respect and honor due to Jonathan's rank with the most endeared affection and glowing gratitude. He fell on his face to the ground, an act of respect bestowed upon a superior or benefactor in Oriental countries. (Gen. xliff, 26. And this he did thrice, comoleting the duty of reverence, as the rab (Gen xxxiii, 3.) When the two met they embraced and kissed each other. This was no unusual practice in those days (Gen. xiviii, 10), the simplicity of manner among women. Whether the pec of the West have gained by maintaining more reserve is a matter of some unce tainty. In this instance, looking back-ward and considering all the circumstances no one can fail to admire the unrestrained expression of David and Jonathan, each

SORROW.—There was more than love in that greeting. Mingled with it and intensifying it was sorrow. There is no affection so deep, so beautiful, as that of adversity (Prov. xvii, 17), and grief makes one hungry for that which love has to bestow. athan's sorrow was partly for his father, but chiefly for David, whom he admired and loved for his excellent qualities and for his undoubted future as the servant of God. But David's sorrow, while it may have bee tinged by regret for the King, was chiefl due to his own misfortunes. He considere himself an exile, destined to wander from place to place, at every moment exposed t the King's wrath. He must leave his wife and children, and he must be excluded from the ordinances of religion. It was, indeed an hour of sore trial to one who for a few years before had been anointed King. strange to him must have appeared the ways of Providence. And so the two, in sorrowful affection, folded in each other's embrace, weeping together (Acts xx, 37) until David exceeded COMFORT.-Jonathan first gained control

of his emotions and sought to strengthen the heart of his friend. When the fountain of tears has been opened the mind is clearer and the speech is sweeter. After such exchanges the son of the King may utter what the trembing heart of the persecuted will receive like cordial. "For as much as we have sworn, both of us, in the name o the Lord," Jonathan began, recalling that covenant which they had made at their first acquaintance, explaining and renewing it. By this it appeared that they were bound together because of their loyalty to Their friendship was rooted in piety. (I Pet. i. 22.) No other would have en the strain. Jonathan proceeded: "The Lord be between me and thee and between my seed and thy seed forever." In the most solemn manner he assumes and enjoins rpetual obligation, he to be David's friend David to be his friend, that relation to be extended to their posterity, witnessed and approved and blessed by the God of Israel.

SEPARATION .- "Go in peace," said Jon athan, a dismissal with prayer-keep a good heart, trust in the Lord, all will be wellhe intended to say encouragingly. David i tears needed such parting blessing, for heart clung to his benefactor like th torm-shaken vine to the oak. (Prov. xxv) 7.) They separated, never to meet again in Ch. xxiii, 18.) Jonathan returned to the city, to his home, to share the fortunes his father, ultimately with that father die on the field of battle (Ch. xxxi, 3), a the hand of a Philistine. And David went forth to Nob (Ch. xxi, 1). a priests' city in Benjamin, and thence a wanderer from place to place, a fugitive from the wrathful king. Sustained by his faith in God, and by the last words of Jonathan, he waited patiently while the weary years passed, never doubting that the day of his hopes would dawn and he should find his appointed place and mission, learning meanwhile in the hard school of affliction those

pholesome lessons that prepare for service (II Cor. iv. 17.) CONCLUSION. - Friendship with the wicked decreases from hour to hour, like the early shadow of the morning; but friendship with the virtuous will increase like the shadow of the evening, till the sun of life shall set. Historians and poets have delighted to recount the instances in which men have been made to love and trust each other. The school chil-dren have read the story of Epaminondas and Pelipidas, of the Greeks; of Orestes and Pylades, of the Scythlans; of Damon and Pythias, two celebrated Syracusans. But these, the brightest examples of what is possible to unrenewed hearts, are not worthy to be compared with the exhibition of mutual regard between David and Jonathan. This shows what divine grace can do, and what a world of blessedness would be ushered in if all hearts were subject to that grace. What the heathen world has admired. Christianity is designed to produce. (Acts iv. 32.) What every heart needs, the gospel will supply. (Prov. xviii, 24.) This is part of the feast to which all are invited. (I John 1, 3.)

And Peter. "Tell His disciples and Peter." The same One who forsook Him; the same who de-

Him when need was greatest; who three times cried I know Him not;" the Peter whose shame

Each day he remembered how vaunted

Must have burned with an ever-growing

And much-boasted loyalty leaned aside When the summons for fealty came.

And we who deny Him with coward soul, Who daily for pardon must humbly sue,

Oft losing sight of the heavenly goal, Yet faltering courage and hope renew As the beautiful words on the air still roll, "Go tell His disciples and Peter, too." -May W. Donnan.

THUNDER FROM BELKNAP. Admiral Would Protect Our Frontier at Any Cost.

Admiral George R. Belknap has written a letter to Richard P. Joy, of this city, commending an article written by the lat-ter and published in the Marine Review, of Cleveland, advocating the abrogation of he treaty with Great Britain pr the building of war ships on the great country in the bu navy by reason of the treaty with Great were amended, that our ship-building plants wherever located, may have an equal chance in the matter of government

doing in the construction of steam vessels for her lake marine, readily convertible into effective gunboats, Great Britain relies upon the facility of the Welland canal for the ready assembling of her gunboats and small cruisers in the great lakes in the With a well-digested policy, indomitable push and sleepless foresight, ever looking towards future contingencies and the expansion of the empire, British statesme when they do not play the part of a bul after the methods of Lord Palmersto make their designs under cover of a velvet-handed diplomacy as seductive as it is dangerous. Too often in truth, it lulis other powers, and especially the too trust-ful United States, into a blind and some-

times fatal sense of security. "The siren song of 'Britannia' is conalting the ties of kindred blood and tong out when we look about us and note the fact that three-quarters of our dir contentions of any note are with Great Britain and her super-loyal colony, Dominion of Canada, we may well askance at their professions of fair dealing and sincerity. . Insatiate Britannia, indeed, never relaxes her vigilance in any direction, and whenever she detects a crack of opportunity in any quarter, she inserts on the instant a wedge of claim and demand, and at the propitious moment for herself, drives it home with dogged purpose and resistless blows, regardless of the sensibilities or the rights of other powers save, perhaps, Russia, France and mail from Alaska brings tidings of her alleged efforts to appropriate valuable points and islands along the coast line of that territory, just as she laid claim to the island of San Yuan in Puget sound, after the conclusion of the treaty of 184 maw,

"Commerce is the handmaid of civilization and every nation has the right to protect its ships, wherever they forts and war ships alone can give. . . What right has England to insist that the United States shall not keep a naval force of whatever strength they choose on the great lakes. Let the people of the North-west demand protection ashore and afloat and where England or her meddlesome province, Canada, mans or floats one gun

et us meet each one with two.' H. R. H. Was Amused.

I met Fanny Brough, the leading actress at the Drury Lane, the other night. She intelligent eyes, and a fine co nose. The nostrils seem to scent fun. The possessor of the nostrils simply bri with anecdote. "Oh, Mary Rourke," she. "Yes, one of the cleverest actresses on our stage. Clever on, you kno prim, precise and most proper off. after the curtain was down-I think she told me she was in a hurry that night; she had to go on to the su there, I believe. Well, that night she had been playing remarkably well; word duced to her. Rourke flared up immediate-'That profligate!' she shouted. Never! Then she rushed out o her dressing room, almost into the arms of H. R. H., who was in the hallway and had heard every word of her tirade, and was almost bent double with laughter. As soon as his royal highness saw the fair author of these highly treasonable remarks he so-bered immediately, took off his hat, and, bowing low, allowed the confused actress

to pass rapidly by him and vanish through the stage door into the street."

Cuckoo Bailey, of Texas. New York Evening Sun. Listen to the singing of the cuckoo bird. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, has introduced a bill "to secure the separation and independence of the executive and legislative departments by forbidding Senators and members from soliciting, directly or indirectly, the appointment of persons to office." In other words, the independence of the legislative branch is to be obtained by depriving it of even the right of suggestion. There is only one thing left, and that is to take away the necessity of confirmation by the Senate. Why limit the benevolent activi-ties of a truly consecrated one?

Vale Cameron.

Kansas City Journal. Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvanias rendered the Republican party of the state the greatest service that lay in his power by announcing that he will not be candidate for re-election. He has saved his party from the unpleasant necessity of defeating him as a means of demonstrating

Unprepossessing. New York Mall and Express. Judging from the newspaper pictures of Herr Ahlwardt, the famous "Jew baiter" of Germany who is now with us, he is un-

fortunate in not having been able to change his face before leaving home.

Right Idea. We don't know that we are particularly horrified at the prospect of a b ress. If we are a nonparell country

don't care to be set in pica any more.

Overworked. We don't care to raise any unpleasant issues, but we deem it our duty to say that the Turkish crisis is impending more than

eight hours a day. They Should.

Christian Advocate. Intentional train wreckers, on clear and direct proof, should suffer the penalty of murder in the first degree, whether human life is lost or not.

Ensy Relief.

Kansas City Journal.

If Mr. Bayard doesn't like it be should cents to mail his resignation to Washing-

Quite Profitable.

Senator Sherman is said to have realized